A NOTABLE CONVENTION.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE ECUMENI-CAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Conference is to Meet in Washington o

Wednesday Next-Some of the Members-Topics to be Discussed-Possible Results. One of the most remarkable religious bodies ever convened in this country will be the Ecu-menical Methodist Conference which meets in Washington on Wednesday next. It will bring together ministerial and lay delegates from many sections of the globe, representing Methodism in its many different forms.

The Ecumenical Conference, as its name implies, is composed of the representatives of all the various branches of Methodism established throughout the world. Five million Methodists are looking forward with the keenest interest to this great gathering of their most prominent men, and its deliberations will be watched throughout with absorbing interest. This is only the second conference of the kind, the first having been held in London just ten years ago. Pan-Anglican and Pan-Presbyterian councils had been held with great success, in which delegates from all the different bodies in their respective communions had taken part, and the Methodists decided to hold a similar convention. But they chose their distinctive name of Conference. The London gathering was a great success, to which the American delegates largely contributed. The fires of Methodism burned brighter throughout the world in consequence of the zeal which the discussions of that Con-

ference inspired.

The Conference at Washington will be on even a larger scale. It will be made up of 500 delegates, 300 from the various Methodist churches in this country and 200 from foreign lands. The list of churches that will be represented is interesting as showing the large number of divisions of Methodism which flourish. The delegates are to be divided into the eastern or foreign section and the western or American section. The eastern section comprises twoive churches, of which the strongest is the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in which body the majority of all English Methodists are included. It will have seventy-six delegates, led by the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, D. D., who is the President of the Wesleyan Conforence of England. In the delegation will be many men noted both in and out of Methodist circles. Some of them are the Bev. John Bond, the Rev. Hugh P. Hughes, Thomas Barclay, a wealthy manufacturer of Birmingham; Henry J. Farmer Atkinson, M. P.; Percy W. Bunting, M. A., editor of the Contemporary Review, and J. Bamford Slack. churches, of which the strongest is the Wes-

ford Slack.

Those are the other churches in the eastern section and the size of their delegations: Irish Methodist, 12; Methodist New Connection, 12: Primitive Methodist, 30; Bible Christian, 10; United Methodist, Free, 21; French Methodist, 2: Australasian Methodist, 9; Independent Methodist, 2: Wesleyan Beform Union, 4; South African Methodist, 1; West Indian Methodist, 2.

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Bouth African Methodist, 1; West Indian Methodist, 2.

Each one of these is a separate and distinct organization absolutely independent. The size of the different delegations gives a very good idea of the strength of each of the churches. As in this country, the divisions of the Methodists are not on doctrinal lines. All these many branches practically agree on their tenets, but it is in the form of Church government that they radically differ. Some follow the methods of the Episcopal Church, as do the two largest bodies in this country, while the Presbytorian system of government has found favor with many.

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Of the 300 delegates apportioned to the western section, the Methodist Episcopal Church will supply the largest organization of Methodists in the world, and to it nearly half of all Methodists in this country belong. The latest reports show that its members and probationers are 2.283, 154. Next to the Methodist Episcopal Church in strength in this country is the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bouth, which separated from the former in 1845, the dividing cause being slavery. The communicants of this body number now 1,72,286, and its delegation in the Ecumenical Conference will consist of the bishops, ministers, and laymen. The separate colored churches to have representatives in the Conference are five in all, and their aggregate delegation is 48. As there will be a number of colored men among the delegation of the Methodist Episcopal Church they will form a prominent feature of the Conference. These are the principal colored churches and their delegations; African Methodist Episcopal, 2; African Union Methodist Episcopal, 3; African Union Methodist Episcopal, 3; African Union Methodist Episcopal, 3; African Union Methodist Protestant, 3. Those are the other churches included in the western section, with the size of their delegations. Methodist Curron in Canada, 24; Methodist Protestant, 9; United Brethren in Christ, 7; American Wesleyan Church, 6; Union American M. E., 3; Free Methodist, 3; Congregational Methodist, 3; Primitive Methodist, 3; British M. E., 3; Independent Methodist, 3; British M. E., 3; Independent Methodist, 2; Congregational Methodist, 3; Primitive Methodist, 3; British M. E., 3; Independent Methodist, 3; British M. E., 3; Indep

allowed to the eastern section give her a representation in the World's Conference in the ratio of two-fifths.

The gathering of next week will illustrate in a striking way the strength of Methodism in this country. The Methodist churches have been growing very fast, and nearly a million communicants have been added since the first Ecumenical Conference was held. This increase alone is about the same as the full strength of Methodism in England, where the sect first saw birth.

America will not be behind England in the prominence of the delegates which it will send to the Conference. Among the list of Bishops are such names as Thomas Bowman. John F. Hurt, James R. Fitzgerald, and John H. Vincent. The ministers have been chosen from the leaders of the churches, while many of the laymen have a pational reputation. Some of them are J. M. Cornell of this city. Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of Missey. T. E. Remington of Ilion, H. L. Bibley of Ohio, Clement Studsbaker of Bouth Bend, Ind.; Alden Speare of Boston. Prof. J. M. Van Viack of Wesleyan University, Senator A. H. Colquitt of Georgia. ex-Gov. Asa Holt of Texas, Senator Z. B. Vance of North Carolina. and J. C. Dancy, who is the lay delegate of the A. M. R. Zion Church.

Notawa will be enacted at the Ecumenical Conference. for it is a body absolutely without legislative powers. But its discussions are expected to have a very wide influence and its results to be very far reaching. This friendly contact of organizations that differently for the content against a State Church, and where the Methodists have to contend against a State Church, and where there are many small divisions of Methodism is especially noticeable, and it is said that there has been a growing tendency toward union in that country which will undoubledly be strengthened by the coming Ecumenical.

The programme for the entire Conference, which extends from Oct. 7 to Oct. 20, has al-

coursed union in that country which will uniqueliedly be strengthened by the coming Ecumenical.

The programme for the entire Conference, which extends from Oct. 7 to Oct. 20, has already been mapped out and the subjects of the different essays and addresses have been assigned. Nothing gives a better idea of the great scope which the Conference proposes to cover than this programme. The first day of the Conference is to be spent by the delegates in getting acquainted. The Rev. William Arthur will deliver the sermon in the morning which epens the session. In the alternoon officers will be elected and addresses of welcome delivered by Bishops John F. Hurst and Jamos H. Carlisle, to which responses will be made by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Stenhenson and other leaders of the Eastern section.

"Ecumenical Methodism" is to be the topic for the second day, and essays will be delivered on the present status of Methodism in the Western and Eastern sections. These will be followed by addresses by speakers from the different bodies represented.

For the third day the topic will be "The Christian Church. Its Essential Unity and Essential Catholicity." The essays under this topic will be on "Christian Unity" and "Christian Church. Its Essential Unity and Essential Catholicity." The essays under this topic will be on "Christian Unity" and "Christian Church. Its Essential Unity and Essential Catholicity." The essays under this topic will be on "Christian Unity" and "Christian Church. Its Essential Unity and Essential Catholicity." The essays under this topic will be on "Christian Unity" and "Christian Church its Essential Unity and Essential Catholicity." The essays under this topic will be on a carried out through the unitre Conference. There will be one essay in each of the morning and afternoon sessions. Such to be followed by a series of addresses on the same subject.

But it it is on Saturday, Oct. 10, that one of the

sach to be followed by a series of addresses on the same subject.

But it is on Saturday, Oct. 10, that one of the most interesting topics is to be taken up. It will be "The Church and Scientific Thought." Percy W. Bunting of the Contemporary Review will deliver the essay of the morning and his subject will be "The Influence of Modern Scientific Progress in Religious Thought." The addresses that will follow this will undoubtedly be productive of a great deal of interesting discussion. Some of them are: "The Attitude of the Church Toward the Various Plauses of Unbellet," and "The Bible and Modern Criticism." The latter will be by the Rev. of Davison, tutor in Biblical literature in Criticism.

prove just as interesting to Presbyterians as to Methodists. prove just as interesting to Presbyterians as to Methodists.

On Sunday, Oct. 11, Bishop John P. Newman will deliver a memorial sermon on John Wesley, the great founder of Methodism.

The fifth and sixth days will be devoted to the topic, "The Church and Her Agencies." One of the subjects under this head will be "Woman's Work in the Church." and it is just possible that the addresses which follow this may bring out the question of woman's rights to be represented in the government of the Church, which is now a vital issue in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Under the topic of "Education." on the seventh day, Oct. 14, a very large variety of subjects will be discussed, from education of an elementary kind to higher education. On the morning of the cighth day the Methodists will discuss "Romanism," its present position and its political and religious power. In the afternoon the delegates will devote themselves to a study of the temperance question. "Social problems" will occupy their attention on the ninth day. These are some of the subjects which give a good idea of the range of the discussion: "The Church in Her Relation to Labor and Capital;"
"The Moral Aspects of Labor Combinations and Strikes; "The Moral Aspects of Combinations of Capital," and "The Obligations of the Church in Relation to the Social Condition of the People."

"Missions." "War and Peace," and "The Church and Public Morality," are some of the topics which will occupy the attention of the Deople, "Are and Peace," and "The Church and Public Morality," are some of the topics which will occupy the attention of the People,"

"Missions." "War and Peace," and "The Church and Public Morality," are some of the topics which will occupy the attention of the People," "The concluding day, Tuesday, Oct. 20, will be taken up in a study of "The Outlook."

Everything has been exertilly systematized by the Executive Committee, so that there will be no confusion. No essay is to occupy more than the appointed addresses will have fitteen minutes each. What she was hodists, anday, Oct. 11, Bishop John P. Newman

minutes or speak more than once on the same subject.

The Epworth League has received very important recognition by the organizers of the Conference. The evening of Tuesday, Oct. 13, has been assigned to the league, and it is expected that the number of Epworthians who will attend on that day from different parts of the country will be very large. Arrangements have been made for special excursions to Washington on that day, and it is the purpose of the officers of the league to make the occasion the greatest public event in the history of the organization. The strength of the Epworth League will be shown as it never has before. No one audience room in Washington is expected to be large enough to hold all of the members of the league and their friends, and several mass meetings will be held instead in the different churches of Washington.

NEW YORK CITY CANDIDATES.

The Nominations This Year Will be Made in Short Order.

The business of putting candidates regularly in nomination this year in New York city will be short, sharp, and decisive. It will take less than'a week and be done more expeditiously than has ever before been the case. The new this year familiar, accounts largely for this. By section 8 of the law, certificates of nomination by regular party conventions for local offices are to be filed not less than twenty days before election with the County Clerk. Election day falls this year on Tuesday, Nov. 3, and accordingly all certificates must be on file in the marble Court House not later than 3 P. M. on

cordingly all certificates must be on file in the marble Court House not later than 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 14. In anticipation of this, the various organizations have agreed upon the dates of nomination, and. by general consent, the work will be begun on Wednesday evening next, and will close on Monday, the week following.

On Wednesday next the opening gun of the nominating campaign will be sounded at the Aldermanic conventions called by Tammany on that night in each of the twenty-five Aldermanic districts of town. On the next night, Thursday, Oct. 8, the Republican County and Judicial Convention will be held at the Grand Opera House Hall, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street; the County Democracy County and Judicial Convention will be held at Cooper Union, and Tammany will nominate Assemblymen in each of the twenty-four districts. On Friday evening, Oct. 9, Tammany will hold her seven Senatorial conventions and the County Democrats will make their Senatorial nominations, too.

Baturday night, Oct. 10, however, will be an occasion of culminating activity in the work of nominating. On that night the Democrats will put up Congressmen in the two vacant districts—the Teath, where a successor to Gen. Spinola is, to be chosen, and the Twelfth, in which Mr. Flower has resigned. On the same night the Republicans will put up their Congressional nominations in the seven district. The County Democrats will nominae Alderman in the Twenty-fourth district. The County Democrats will nominae and an Alderman in the Twenty-fourth district. The County Democrats will nominae and Tammany Hall and the Republicans will make nominations for the Judgeship in the annexed district, Judge Rogers's term expiring on the first of January next. This will close a busy week, and will leave for Monday night of the ensuing week the Tammany County and Judicial Convention, the Republican Assembly and Aldermanic conventions in the annexed district, Judge Rogers's term expiring on the first of January next. This will close a busy week, and will

annexed district.
The officers to be chosen on the County and
Judicial ticket this year are a Judge of the Supreme Court to succeed George P. Ingraham,
a Judge of the Superior Court to succeed Henry
A. Gildersleeve, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to succeed Boger A. Pryor, two
Judges of the City Court to succeed John H.
McCarthy and Simon M. Ehrlich, and three
Coronors to succeed Ferdinand Levy, Daniel
Hanly, and Louis W. Schultze.

THE THIRD ASCENT OF MT. BAKER. Steam and Sulphurons Vapors Still Escap-

ing From Its Crater. One of our finest mountains is Mount Baker. 10,827 feet high, whose great snowy dome is he most conspicuous feature in the landscape of northwestern Washington. American travel lers on the Canadian Pacific. as they are approaching Vancouver, catch, for the first time is the majestic dome of Baker, lying far to the south, the snow extending for thousands of feet down its sides. From that great distance the mountain appears almost like a mass of cloud. Mount Baker has been ascended three times this year. A sad tragedy marred the success of the first ascent, one of the mountaineers having been accidentally shot, The last party to accomplish the feat were E.

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S. Ingraham, G. K. Coryell, J. V. A. Smith, and
Fred Calboun of Seattle, who ascended the
mountain from the north side, leaving the
railroad at the forks of the Nooksack River on
the morning of Sept. 4. They spent five days
clambering over the foothills and ascending
the steep side of the mountain, where all their
knowledge of snowcraft was called into requisition. On the way up they delightfully varied
their bill of fare by catching trout
in the brooks that came tumbling
down from the snow line. They also
made a meal on ptarmigans, the
famous Arctic bird, which is seidom seen below the snow line. They were so unfamiliar
with man's destructive instincts that the party
approached near enough to knock one of them
over with an alpenstock. The party testify
that their meat is delicious. The last 500 feet
of the ascent of the main dome is a wall of ice,
seemingly nearly perpendicular. The preceding climbers had to cut steps, but on account of the snow which had recently fallen
the last party were able to make the ascent
with the aid of their alpenstocks.

From the summit the crater is plainly visible
athousand feet below, on the south side of the
mountain. It is filled with snow, except in the
centre, where there is a circular opening about
fifty feet in diameter, from which steam and
sulphurous vapors are constantly escaping.
"In fast," says one of the mountaineers," we
noticed the presence of the sulphurous vapor
2,000 feet below the summit whenever the
wind came from the direction of the crater,
and the vapor was sometimes so strong as to
affect the breathing of the ascending party.
The crater is circular in form, about half a
mile in diameter, with the eastern wall broken
down, and the other walls about 1,000 feet
below the summit beyond description. To the north tile snow-capped peaks of
the Selkirk range acomed but a few miles
away. To the east Mount Shuksan and the
South Mount Habiler crowned the scene.
The waters of Puget Sound ware not visible
on acco

Henderson, Ky, Sept. 28.—Charles Clay, a white man living in the county, to-day was arrested on a very peculiar charge, the warrant being issued against him at the instance of James Henderson. Clay is charged with having opened the grave of Henderson's wife and having out from the right hand of the dead woman the forefinger.

Clay has been unlucky at cards, and was advised by some of his companions of a sure way to secure luck, namely, to visit a graveyard on a dark night, open the grave of a female and cut off the forefinger of her right hand. Clay was credulous enough to believe in the recipe, and acted on it. He had no motive of robbery, as was shown by his leaving untouched a valuable ring worn on the left hand of the corpse.

ON THE PLAYERS' BENCH Close Observations of Three Repr

Teams while Mosting. Although it was almost impossible toward the close of the baseball season, when the in-tensity of feeling was so marked, for the average man to attend a game without being carried away for the time being by the onthusiasm of the spectators over brilliant or up-hill work on the field, if he had allowed his attention to be diverted for a while to the players on the benches, he would have gotten a fair understanding of the reasons for the positions of the teams in the contest aside from the results of the field work. Brag and bluster at the outset were tolerated, but only actual work and be-havior could be considered as the contest pro-

The beginning of the season, except during the period of the early games when sizing-up was in progress, was not so favorable for close observations of the spirit that moves each team, and, although it has been asserted that an apparent indifference to the desires of spectators for energy and activity on the field was ole that most of the players were loyal to the best interests of the game. Any retrogression in recent games was was severely condemned, and, during an off day, extreme partisans trembled with indignation.

Although the final result of the contest is

known, it may be timely and instructive to give the results of a few observations of some of the teams when on the bench in an effort to explain certain conditions and account for posi-tions in the list. On three occasions the loca-tions of seats directly behind the visiting team's bench allowed favorable opportunities for very close observations of the players while off the field. In the first instance the team was fighting to retain its position at the head of the list. It was under the absolute rule of a great captain. During the progress of the game the players talked to one another in undertones, and frequently discussed topics aside from the game. Each player depended on the captain for instructions. The captain left the coaching boundaries only to face the opposing pitcher, and even when he was on the bases his voice was heard in warning to the players. Each play of the home team was watched in-tently, and no time was lost in trying to take advantage of misplays or favoring circumstances. Each man who went to bat knew what the captain expected him to try to do. The other players sat leaning forward with their elbows on their knees, or backward with their arms extended along the back of the bench, and waited patiently for the close of the inning. The pitcher threw a coat over his pitching arm and volunteered few remarks. If the captain thought that it would be wise to take him out of the game he knew that he would not be allowed to grumble, and he knew that if he were not being punished too severely with base hits he could remain in the box unless a little strategy be needed toward the close of the game by changing pitchers. The captain was always on the lookout for his weakest players and his commands were short and sharp. The players exhibited some of the effects of the confidence they had in him, and if they were inclined to grumble the desire was suppressed. Although careless observer might be inclined to note

a careless observer might be inclined to note that the feeling toward the captain was that of fear, more thorough attention would ascribe it to respect.

As the game progressed the interest of the players increased, and some of the nervous energy of the captain was exhibited under the spell of his influence. Occasionally the waiting batamen moved about restlessly, and smiled at the efforts of the home team. The captain's warning cry was followed by an encouraging shriek, and he was not quiet an instant during the rest of the inning, but after the third hit he pulled on his glove, summoned his players to take the field quickly, and took his position—it is almost needless to note—at first base. The conduct of the players was instructive throughout the game, and they showed the effects of the training under a master—hand in the art of playing baseball.

On the second occasion the team on the bench was composed of hustlers who for several weeks have tried to pull out of the company of tail-anders. The players were hearty and jolly when they came from their dressing room, and they began playing with vim and a considerable display of confidence. Their manager was overflowing with emocuraging suggestions, and he instructed several of the players in regard to certain peculiarities of the opposing players. They probably were aware of these facts before, but his desire to outplay the home team was expressed with so much animation that the game was started brilliantly. The crackers on the boundaries were active with feet and lungs, and words of warning came from several players on the bench. The manager could not keep still. While watching a bataman at the plate he went from one player to another and gave instructions, in undertones at times, but more frequently in tones that could be heard twenty-five feet away. The lungs, and words of warning came from several players on the bench. The manager could not keep still. While watching a batsman at the plate he went from one player to another and gave instructions, in undertones at times, but more frequently in tones that could be heard twenty-five feet away. The captain was urged to more vooiferous shouting while coaching, and he howled and shrieked. The manager picked out a special bat for a sacrifice hit, and walked with the batsman haif way to the plate, whispering instructions. Weak batsmen were encouraged toward unusual efforts, but if they failed not a word of censure was heard. If a strong batsman hit a ball that was caught or stopped he had the sympathy of his fellow players expressed in too bad." oughter had it and tough luck." The pitcher, who had bothered the opposing batsmen, smiled grimly and gave vent to sarcasm that was appreciated by the manager. Regarding the points of play on the field each player had something to say after returning to the beach. The failure to catch a fly ball was explained satisfactorily to all concerned, and the general desire seemed to be to overlook little failuts. Better luck next time, the captain said to a player who had thrown a ball beyond the reach of a baseman. The manager was considerate in his personal relations, and the splitt manifested was born of a liking for one another, confidence in a manager was considerate in his personal relations, and the splitt manifested was born of a liking for one another, confidence in a manager who was trying to pull out of a hole and a linguistic state of the Lavorice of spectators, but he was in hot water throughout the season. Although he is a brilliant player he has not had the confidence and support of his team. The players began to grumble while coming from the died in the first inning. The manager, perched on the back of the bench, overheard the remarks, but made no effort to stop them or sustain the captain had to keep alof from the other players, and for swhile he eatcher was defined p

Beat the Connecticut Apples. GETTISBURG, Oct. 3.-The Pennsylvania country editor is now devoting his valuable space to mammoth apple notes. The following are

from to-day's Compiler:
"Mr. Peter Thorn, residing below the cometeries, sends in a monster pippin, weighing 25% ounces and measuring 14% inches either way. The largest reported here this great sp-25% ounces and measuring 14% inches enther way. The largest reported here this great apple year.

"Another.—Since the receipt of the above we have from Mrs. David Eckert's place, in Strabow township, an apple weighing 24 ounces and 15 inches in circumference each way.

"Mors.—Capt. James Mickley of Cumberland township generously adds a lot of big ones, twenty-six heaping a half-bushel measure. These monsters all look like Bullock pippins, sometimes called, when very large, twenty ounces. Can any person in the county improve this collection? Thanks to the several donors."

This beats the Ansonia story published in

HERE IS GOAT'S PARADISE.

CURIOUS GOAT FACTS OBSERVED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

The Wisdom, Picturesqueness, and Agility of Gents-The S1, the SS, and the SSG Gent-An Irishman's Pien for His Gent, There is a goat's paradise near the city line at the junction of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, South Brooklyn. Passengers by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad, and other roads that pass near here have perennial pleasure in observing the many sided aspect of goatlife here. There are many stables, sheds, shantles, and outbuildings near by where goats love to dwell, and in the summer months the goats roam at will in the neighborhood, giving life and picturesqueness to the scenery. These is a big pile of rocks at Thirty-sixth street, where the goats often go and stand in statuesque attitudes or skip from cliff to cliff in their hazardous gambols, and one of THE SUN'S artists took a snap shot at



The goats evidently know that they are seen and admired here. There are no pickings on the rocks; not even fresh tomato cans. There are no circus posters or villa plot plans or other goat edibles. There the goats stand like Mercury new mounted on a heaven-kissing hill. They were quite proud as they stood for THE SUN's picture, and their tails stood pointed to the zenith in immovable grandeura little too stiff, perhaps, for lines of artistic beauty, but yet with steadfastness, persistence. and dignity.

Goats are property and are sold at various prices, from \$1 up to \$50. The \$50 goats are the sedate billies who have been trained to mind the rein and bit, for goats are intelligent and can learn a good deal. Many of the goats that here first are broken in to draw homemade carts built out of soap boxes subsequently reappear in the homes of rich people, caparisoned in expensive harness, drawing nice wagons as playthings for children. There is a considerable business done in goat wagons and goat harness, and here is where a good many of the goats get their education.

The boys of the neighborhood all know how to train goats, and it is almost always the billies that are trained. They are hardy and strong and whip, and to draw a pretty good load of boys in a goat wagon. Of course there are not many \$50 goats wandering about this neighborhood. Most of them are of the \$3 variety. predatory, independent, jealous of intruders, difficult to catch, and sufficiently hungry not o be very particular about their food. The billies are so pugnacious that they mostly have their horns clipped. They have a good many sham fights with one another and real fights with strange animals of whatever kind that wander in the neighborhood. They are veritable battering rams, and their butting is vigorous and gamy. They are a terror to the gardens of the vicinity and delight in munchgenerally. They are great climbers, and skip

ing young trees, flowers, shrubs, and crops generally. They are great climbers, and skip with agility over the sheds, shantles, and broken ground, but always return to their horsen ground, but always ago deal of time indoors. All the stables have goats, for the reason that the veterinary surgeons say the small of goats is good for the horsen. This, however, requires ageing the our proposed to give an entrulamment for the person of a poor cit woman in Jerrey Mix, and the proposed to give an entrulamment for the person of a poor cit woman in Jerrey Mix, and the stables have goats milk produced around here. It is a strong, sweet thick milk, much more nutritious than the best cow's milk. It is chiefly used for tea and coffee and for coating and the ground more nutritious than the best cow's milk. It is chiefly used for tea and coffee and for coating and the ground more nutritious than the best cow's milk ground more nutritious than the best cow's milk. It is chiefly used for tea and coffee and for coating and to prove the person of a study for the manny goat gives about a quart of milk additionally the proving a market is found for it in the city for some delicate child, and not infrequently sandy and the street of the proving and the proving and the street of the proving and the street of the proving and the proving and the street of the proving and the street of the proving and the street of the



of about fifteen feet on a level and a vertical jump of say ten feet. Their hoofs are pointed and they are very sure footed. They are not afraid of dogs, but will fight them. They often make friends with dogs and ile down and bask in the sun with them.

There is a picture-sque fresh water pond near hore, where there is always a heterogeneous collection of domestic animals. Pigs, ducks, geese, and hens are alike welcome, and well-behaved goats are tolerated. The animals and the children get along very well around this pond, and it is a very pretty sight to see them on any fair day.

The goats have the reputation of being

behaved goats are tolerated. The animals and the children get along very well around this pond, and it is a very protty sight to see them on any fair day.

The goats have the reputation of being rather cleaner than cats or dogs and freer from vermin. They are gentle with children, and the billies soon get accustomed to boys' rough play. The namies know the time of milking as well as a cow, and will go home and stand waiting to be miked. Sometimes the goats are tied to a stake, so that they may feed on special pastures. The other day a goat so tied ventured too near the deep cut of the railroad and fell off, and hung by the neck attached to his cheek rope until he was strangled in sight of passengers on a passing train, deats generally, however, take good care of themselves, and accidents are infrequent.

The great act of the boys around here is to ride a billy goat bareback, which is often done for the amusement of train passengers. The goats don't like it, and they make the boys exceedingly uncomfortable. The seat is uncomfortable at best, and the smartest rider never holds it long, no matter how firmly he grips the goat's horns. The ride generally ends with the boy on the ground and the goat butting him vigorously.

When the goat has had enough to eat he likes to climb some high place and look around, and sun himself like a Broadway stape, gazing idly on the passing panorama and husy with goat thoughts. His glossy coat and flowing beard and dignified mien make him took like some venerable dude. Even such a goat may be sold for \$2, his carcass caten as lamb, and his skin made into kid gloves and his bones into animal carbon. Thus, every part of a goat is useful to humanity when his body is cut up, after he has charmed the eye with his gambols, his pugnacity, and his posturing. South Brooklyn would indeed be lonely without the goats and with the goats it is picturesque and interesting.

The South Brooklyn goats belong to the tribe of domestic goats (caper barbatus). They begin to have children early, the female A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOR. Mr. Smyth Will Go Iuto Sectuation Upon the Little Rock of Gulland. young man named Smyth, who loves yachting and wants to be eccentric, proposes to emulate Alexander Selkirk. While sailing on his yacht he saw the little rock of Gulland, some two miles from the coast of Corn-wall, England. This island is only 250 yards ong and 60 yards broad. It is exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic, and the waves beat so tremendously against the rocky uplift that it is only in the finest of weather that boats can safely approach it.

Mr. Smyth decided to experience the charms of solitude upon this barren place, which, in point of inaccessibility and meagre dimensions, is an ideal sort of retreat for a modern Robinson Crusco. He accordingly obtained a sicase of the island from the owner for twenty-one years, engaged a carpenter in the village of Padstow to build him a wooden house 2x 15 feet, which, says Mr. Smyth, "on the first favorable day will be conveyed to the island, fitted together, and furnished with an ample store of provisions."

Mr. Smyth expects to be comfortably installed in his island home before winter sets in. He says he will be sure to provide an ample supply of food, for he knows that communication with the island is particularly precarious in winter. At last accounts it was not quite settled whether Mr. Smyth should next winter enjoy the society of his brother, who, it is possible, may also take refuge on the islet. Smyth on his little rock can be as much of a recluse as he pleases, and will have plenty of opportunity to improve his mind while avoiding the excitements of the madding growd. tremendously against the rocky uplift that it

250,000 in His Trunk COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The administrato

of the estate of John A. Fowble, A. Bachelor to-day struck a savings bank among Fowble's effects. In an old trunk \$30,000 in greenbacks was found packed away under a lot of old clothes. Fowble lived with a farmer named Peter Pouts. in Truro township, this county. He was often heard to say that greenbacks were not taxable. He bequeathed \$500 to a young woman in the neighborhood and the rest to Fouts. He had no relatives that he

on a rocky bluff he looks like Caprisorn, one of the signs of the ancient zodiac so familiar in almanace; of Pan, the god of the sheperds, with supreme power over nature; or one of the signs of the ancient zodiac so familiar in almanace; of Pan, the god of the sheperds, with supreme power over nature; or one of the sheperds, with supreme power over nature; or one of the sheet in a continuity of the sheperds, with an over the sheet in the feer of the sheet in the state of the sheet in the sheet

ODD MR. JOCELYN WATERS.

He Has Rad a Great Many Adventure. Which Have at Last Broken Him Down.

Joselyn Waters was born unfortunate. He is

not yet 16 years old. His father, who died in

1879, had been a stock broker, and had lost his all on Black Friday. His mother lived with

two other children at 191 Belmont avenue. Jer-

sey City. Through her acquaintance with

President Norvin Green of the Western Union Company her daughter had obtained a place in

one of the departments of the company. When

Joselyn went to school he fell one day and injured himself. Several years after that he

Brooklyn one day, remarking:

thought I would stay at home."

"What's the matter with asking?"

sandbagged and robbed. "I had a head-ache yesterday." he added, as if sandbagging

was an every-day occurrence, "and so

About this time he fell desperately in love

with a pretty girl who worked in one of the de-

partments, and although she was his senior by

some eight years his heart beat high with

hope. He would write her a dozen notes a day

and drop them on her desk in passing, and

then, with a deep sigh, would return to his

work. It happened one day that Joselyn went

In the large and splendidly lighted new addition to our Ladies' Suit and Cloak Department, we will offer this week the very latest Novelties of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and London, in COSTUMES, CAPES, WRAPS, PALETOTS, JACK-ETS and LONG GARMENTS, at very low prices. As no such collection has ever been seen in New York, we invite inspection of them by all interested.

Fur Department.

picked up a strong telescope lens one day and at high noon stared through it at the sun. His mother noticed that the pupils of his eyes were dilated to twice An invoice of Novelties in Seal and For lined Garments, Fur Capes, Scarfs, Boas their natural size, and that the iris could and Musts will be added to the magnificent hardly be seen. She sent him to a physician, but Joselyn's eyes never again resumed their assortment of goods in our Fur Department former appearance. Then Joselyn went to the Western Union Company and was placed in Monday, and offered for sale at less than their franc or sterling cost. the Auditor's department as an office boy. He We also offer of our own make at one-

was then nearly 13 years of age. Mr. Van Every, the Auditor, sent him on an errand to third less than same goods could be manufactured for now, an extraordinary "But I'm afraid you won't find your way." Jocelyn threw back his shoulders, and with collection of Sealskin and Fur-lined Garan expression of vast experience, replied: ments, Capes, Collars, Scarfs, Boas and Muffs, in all the fashionable furs of the Joselyn did not report for duty one day, and when he came the next day he said that as he was going home the night before last he was sandbagged and robbed. "I had a head-

Misses' Suits and Cloaks.

We have given this Department largely increased space to accommodate its growing business, and offer exceptional values in Suits, Coats, Jackets, Capes and Newmarkets, for school, street and dress wear We have large lines of Novelties from the leading European manufacturers, and thousands of beautiful designs in newest wearresisting materials from the best makers in New York, and from our own workrooms.

work. It happened one day that Jocelyn went up in the elevator with the idol of his heart, when, to his great disgust the elevator man patted him on the head and said:

"Well, sonny, when are you going to wear long breeches?"

Jocelyn just glared at him, but said nothing. He read to himself the placard in the elevator which said: "Please report all complaints against the elevator man to Superintendent." and ten minutes later he stood in the presence of this superintendent, cap in hand, and said: We make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Suits, Clouks, Far Garments, or Fur Capes. presence of this superintendent, cap in manu-and said:

"Sir, I have come to complain of the elevator man. He is altogether too familiar. He pat-ted me on the head to-day and called me sonny."

The superintendent said he would "look into the matter." Joselyn answered gravely:

"Very well, sir. Please see that you do."

A week after that Joselyn was absent from work for five days. When he came back he said camly:

Children's Cloaks.

We take pleasure in asking an inspection of our line of Cloaks, from the long baby lengths up to four years. Every garment a picture. The quaint pretty effects, and combinations of colorings, materials, and furs, are beautiful to look at even by those not interested. The assortment comprises the choice of both home and foreign markets. All styles exclusively our own. In addition to our display of fine gar-

ments, attention is invited to the fol-

SPECIAL BARGAINS: Long Cloaks, embroidered, \$1.75, \$2.25, 2.75. Short Cloaks (sizes up to four years), in Cashmere, Homespun, Cloth, French Flannels, and Lamb's-wool, at \$2.39, \$2.75, \$8.75.

Art Department.

All-silk Scarfs, with bolting cloth ends, hand

Head Rests in new shapes and colorings, 98c. French Sateen Down-filled Sofa Cushions, all bright colors, \$1.12 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

The finest qualities of Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered initials and woven borders, broken assortments (the surplus stock of the largest manufactory in Japan). at the nominal price of 38c. each; positively the best value ever offered for the money.

Ladies' Mousseline de Soie Handkerchief. richly embroidered (the popular corsage hand-kerchief of to-day), a lot of choice patterns with slight imperfections, at 48c., 58c., and 68c each: half regular prices. Ladies' Embroidered Scalloped-edge French

The door opened and in walked Mr. Jocelyn Waters and seated himself in the big armchair. Mr. Green was nonplussed.

"I believe we have met before," said Mr. Waters. "I have come to present a claim against this company, Mr. President. I wad discharged without notice or explanation, and I believe a month's salary is due me."

Mr. Green, recovering from his amazement, promised to investigate the matter, and bowed his quaint visitor out of the office.

That was the last they saw of Jocelyn about the Western Union building. A few days ago Jay Gould received a letter from Mrs. Waters, saying that her son Jocelyn was blind as the result of injuries which he had received at the hands of some of the boys in the Western Union building.

To a Sun reporter who called on Mrs. Waters she said:

"After he left that place he worked in several other places, but was always falling sick. He became very nervous and gradually during the year he jost his sight. He says that some of the Western Union boys, held him head downward over a balustrade and injured his spine and that a man held him head downward over a balustrade and injured his spine and that a man held him head downward over a dynamo and frightened him. He is so now that he cannot move about, and I am afraid he will die of paralysis." Batiste Handkerchiefs, new designs, 19c. each; worth 30a.

HALF-PRICE SALE OF

PORTIERES.

1,000 Pairs Fine Chenille and Silk Shella Portieres at Half Price.

One lot Chenille Portieres, all colors, with andsome dado and heavy fringe top and bottom, regular \$8 quality, at \$4.79 pair. One lot French Chenille Portieres, in choice colors, with Oriental dado and frieze and heavy fringe, regular \$12 quality, at \$5.98 pair.

ared all over in rich designs and colorings regular \$14 quality, at \$7.98 pair. One lot heavy Silk Shella Portieres in solid

One lot fine French Chenille Portieres, fig-

colors, with handsome dados, regular \$15.50 quality, at \$8.98 pair.

Housekeeping Linens.

owing lots will convince intending buyers that they are Positive and Unusual Bargains Cream Loom Damask, all linen, 39c. yard; worth 50c.

Bleached Table Damask, 64 inches wide,

50c. yard; worth 65c. Bleached Satin Damask, 68 inches wide, 68c yard; worth 85c. Bleached Double Damask, 72 inches wide 96c. yard; worth \$1.50.

NAPKINS. TOWELS. Special values in % Napkins at 98c., \$1.38,

\$1.69, and \$1.66 per dozen. 500 dozen dinner-size Napkins at \$1.98 dozen: worth \$2.98. 150 dozen extra large Dinner Napkins at \$2.75 dozen: worth \$3.68. 700 dozen Huck Towels, fine make, all linen,

12%c. each; regular price 18c. 250 dozen Huck and Damask Towels, large size, 19c. each; regular 25c. towel. 275 dozen Hemstitched Towels at 25c. each;

worth 30c. 150 dozen fine Damask Towels, double knotted fringe, fancy borders, 48c.; worth 80c.

BONNETS AND ROUND HATS. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 5, 6 and 7, we shall make our regular Fall Exhibit of BONNETS, ROUND HATS and TOQUES, representing the latest creations of the leading modistes of Paris and London.

Also a large and select collection of DRESS and SUIT HATS, in new and exclusive designs, from our own workrooms. FELT GOODS.

10,000 dozen Ladies', Misses', and Children's Felt Hats and Bonnets, embracing the new and popular shapes and styles, in black and all the cloth shades, together with many choice Imported Novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

Specially large assortment of Children's imported White Hats in Felt and Beaver. OSTRICH GOODS,

FANCY FEATHERS, &c. Large variety of fine Ostrich Tips, Plumes, and Pompons, also new styles of Fancy Feathers in Pompon effects, Fancy Aigrettes,

FEATHER BOAS and COLLARS. We are showing the largest and choicest va-

riety of Coque, Hackle and Ostrich Feather Boas and Collars to be found in this country; also many choice imported novelties in Boas, Feather Capes, &c., exclusive with us—all marked at extremely low prices.

DRESS GOODS.

Spanie Bargains for This Week. One lot Dress Goods, comprising NOV. ELTY STRIPES, CHEVRONS, AR-MURES, CAMEL'S HAIR, &c., at

59c. Worth 81. 200 Pieces 52-inch Broadcloths.

in a choice collection of new shades. 89c. Worth \$1,85.

Black Fat Lieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta 79C. Worth \$1,55

Silk Department.

FAUD OPENING BARGAINS. 50 Pieces All-Silk Black Satin Rhadame,

49c. Worth 75c. JC45 Piebes 24-inch All-Silk

Black Faille Française. Extra heavy quality, at

89C. Formerly \$1.58. 75 Pieces All-Silk

Colored Faille Française, in all the new Fall shades, extra heavy quality, at

79C. Value, SI.

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear.

Fall and Winter Hoslery and Underwest, comprising all the latest styles, colorings and qualities of the most reliable manufacturers including the largest and best selected materials of the celebrated Ypsilanti Combinstion Buits, &c.

Ladies English Black Cashmere Hose, 396 pair; worth 50c.

Ladica' extra fine quality French Black Cashmere Hose, 50 pair; worth coc. Ladies' genuine Swiss Ribbed White Cashmere Vests—High neck, ribbed arm, all sizes. 75c. each; worth \$1. High neck, long sleaves.

all sizes, 98c. each; worth \$1.35. Ladies extra heavy genuine Swiss Ribbed cream polor. Silk Vests (of the celebrated Zimmerli make), low neck, no sleeves, 754. each; worth \$1.50.

Men's Fall & Winter Furnishings.

JACKETS and ROBES. Largest Assortment and Best Values in the city. Men's all-wool London-made Smoking Jack

ets, in a large variety of stripes and plaids silk cord trimming, \$7.60 and \$8.25 each. Men's all-wool Plain Cloth Smoking Jackets. colors, brown, navy, green, garnet and graf, with Farmer's Satin binding, \$5,58 each. Men's Wool Bath Robes, in a large variety.

\$4.98 each. NECKWEAR. At 98c. each; worth \$1.50—200 dozen Men's Teck. Four-in-Hands, and Puff Scaria

manufactured from the best quality Is John ville Satin, in dark, medium and light grounds. SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS,

We are now showing a complete line of Full Dress Shirts, in embroidered linen bosoms, at \$1.25 each. Plain and Fancy Pique bosoms. Embroidered Pique bosoms

Alson special line of Night Shirts, elegantly trimmed, at 50c., 75c., 80c., and \$1.00 each. We continually keep on hand all the latest and standard styles of Collars and Cuffs, in the celebrated "S. C. d. S.," Barker, and E. & W. brands.

MERINO UNDERWEAR. Men's English full regular made White Merino Shirta and Drawers, all sizes, \$1.00 cachi

worth \$2.50. Men's extra fine quality English Cashmere e(full fashioned) Shirts and Drawers, in tag and natural colors, all sizes, \$2.19 each; work

Men's best quality Australian Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers (full fashioned), in white and gray, all sizes, \$2.50 each. Men's extra heavy quality Australian Lamb's wool regular-made Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, \$2.75 each.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.